

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1500.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1797.

[VOLUME XII.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, South Front-street.
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 fourth Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday—Afternoon—Peter Benfon, No. 74 South Third-street.
Thursday—Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon.
Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday—Afternoon—Peter Benfon.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

S U K E Y,

Now lying at Clifford's wharf, and in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,

No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herring
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 casks of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE.

1400 boxes and casks prime white Havana SUGARS.
On board the ship Hamburg Packet, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in front, near Walnut street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.

Who offer the said Ship

Hamburg Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 120 tons register, coppered to the bends, fails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21.

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig A. live, William Williams, Master, One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof, And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21.

N. B. The above Brig,

and the brig GAYOSO, are

also for Sale or Charter, and

now ready to receive a cargo

on board at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The fast sailing ship,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master, Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nabro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18.

For HAMBURG,

THE CORP Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in complete order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Counting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on board.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjoints, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

Wf&M4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checkin do.
Cambric
Platillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass to by 8
Glass Tumbler in cases
Lined Oil in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock,

103, High-Street.

July 5.

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Borton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.

No. 98 South Front street;

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run. These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1737, except 3700, as or thereabouts, which were patented in 1790. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stops up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.
Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City.

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,
By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1797.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21.

Will be Landed,

Front on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburg,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth Street, No. 34.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,
Imported in the Woodrop Sims, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

June 21.

C. Haigh.

Cedar Shingles.

THE subscriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a superior quality, for sale at 13 dollars per thousand.

William Hollowell,

No. 193 North Third-street.

July 27.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial

April 20.

Imported in the latest arrivals from

Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics, Flattillas, Kuffia and Dutch failcloth, Writing, post, and print-Rouanes
Brown Holland Checks and stripes
Ticklenburgs
Oznaburgs
White sheetings
Diaper
Brown rolls
Umbrellas
Hair ribbons
Black and white laces
Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24.

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by

Randle & Leech.

Aug. 21.

Mrs. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends and the public in general, that her house, No. 192, Market-street, will continue open during the sickness.
Board and Lodging in a separate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.
For the convenience of those gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day.

August 29—6t

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madaira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by

James Tuck,

No. 1, Fourth-street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandise entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook, are hereby notified, that in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chestnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billions Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NATHAN WEST, M.D. Containing letters from Doctors Bowman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monro, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 11.

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 23d day of May last, Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,

Also on Saffraus,

And High Streets,

Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Ang. 3

LOST,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver light; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to John Bonard, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coach, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel topcarriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 2 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and reeling upon wooden spurs, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one license for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons; and one license for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licenses.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at
Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797.

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburg,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses
Glass Tumbler } in cases
FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

August 14.

To be Let, at a moderate Rent,

THE principal part of a HOUSE, within a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular.—Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

October 9.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and unobscure those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Sept. 8.

The Philadelphia, Afton, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Afton, Bath, Hampton, Speedwell, and Marlborough, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Jed Ballie's, at Longwading; and on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caledonia's, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 5 1/2 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the High Bridge 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Cape William Warrington's, on Tuckerton's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe: the stage returns every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Badie's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longwading, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the afore-said Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the Atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the certainty of being on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one fitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the afore-said iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the afore-said Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Passage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 23.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

THAT elegant seat, called BLOOMSBURY, the residence of the late JOHN COX, Esq. with about 50 acres of Land, situate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Allapackicreek, to Trenton-ferry. The mansion house is a handsome well constructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a stone coach house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, and a stone cow house, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is also a stone farm house with corn cribs, wagon house, &c. &c. The whole of the premises proposed to be sold with this seat, from their situation and improvements, are such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city. There are also about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided so as to accommodate the purchasers. Also, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the east side of the street leading from Trenton to Lambertown, which will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser, and 250 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will also be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Esq. Hoboken, Mathias Barton, Esq. of Lancaster, or the subscriber at Trenton.

Maskell Ewing.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Flattening, and Rolling

MILLS.

SEYMOUR'S Patent Rollers.

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more durable, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boston, Aug. 31.

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric. and the other Bookellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegant y printed on Wove paper, and Hand-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6.

msf

July 14.

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth Street, corner of North alley, No. 34.

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT Red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and

White Graves Wine in cases

Ticklenburgs

Russia Sail Cloths

Ravens Duck

Bag Linen

Hellans

Diaper and Table Cloth

Empty bags

Common German Cloth

An assortment of black coloured Ribbons

Fine German Laces

About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp

Clover Seed

Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use

Window Glass

FROM THE SHOP OF
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE.
The Sun and the Bats, &c.

A FABLE.
'TIS Bop tells how certain bats,
In a dark hole, like Democrats,
Held a fraternal club;
And chose a president and clerk,
And specified, and in the dark,
Gave the fraternal hug.

Cit bat, cit owl, cit mole, was there;
Cit beetle join'd the circle;
Cit frog, cit toad, to them repair,
And cunning cit, mud turtle.
Each came as he inclin'd to;
For why? This same society
Was self-created, do you see,
And each might a member be,
And come if he'd a mind to.

And now they mingle white and black,
And hug and kiss, profess and chat;
Address, remonstrate, vote their whims;
And forearm, like noisy Jacobins,
Gainst animals of quality;
They vote the eagle and the grouse,
The lion bold and creeping mouse,
The whale and puny water louse,
Born to one blest equality.

Nein con they vote, that government
Should spring from them with free consent,
With all its proud projectiles;
That laws and rights, and dignity,
And the state's high authority,
All spring from them, the reptiles.

Laws they fly'd governmental tricks,
Made for mean slaves, not free born cits;
And voted one and all, that they
Would no such tyranny obey,
As spring from mean allegiance;
And lastly, these same cunning elves,
Shunning the light, purblind themselves,
Voted the sun a grievance.

Marching in his meridian height,
Arrayed in royal robes of light,
Pouring through planetary scenes,
Benevolence from all his beams,
Dispensing heat, light, life and food,
On earth, in air, and peopled flood,
Gilding with joy the joyous days,
Of millions sporting in his rays;
The sun—whose high good breeding shines,
On dunghills, and on diamond mines;
On British strength and English riches;
And sovereign people without breeches;
On yankee fair with modest charms,
And Tallien with naked arms;
The sun—who through a cranny spy'd,
The little rage of demo pride,
Then smil'd contempt on their ill nature,
As Adams smiles with dignity,
At an insulting French decree,
Or blackguard piece in Bache's paper.

Thus smil'd the solar president,
As through the ecliptic states he went,
And heard these demos hiss and croak,
And saw them flutter, crawl and vote,
And yell their democratic clariion;
He saw, unmov'd for oft he'd seen,
Gnats, flies, and bugs buzz in his beam,
And oft his rays had pass'd o'er carrion.

He smil'd, and thus address'd the club;
"Ye loathsome cits of dirt and mud,
Come forth, and view my cheerful rays,
If your weak eyes can bear the blaze;
Come view aloft, each grovelling soul,
Where my united planets roll;
Count, if you can, one single star,
From nearest Mars to Hersehell far;
Whole light, whole heat, and influence dread,
Springs not from me their federal head,
Then view this joyous earth, which seems
To turn rejoicing in my beams;
Then view this land which gave you birth,
The favourite spot of all the earth;
See where the broad Atlantic laves
Your shores with riches on its waves;
From where the hardy sons of Maine
Rish treasures from the oozy main,
To the farthest verge of federal soil,
Where Georgia's woolly patriots toil;
See commerce ply her feathering oars,
Her broad sails whiten all your shores;
See rural life her treasure yields,
See laughing labour deck your fields,
While buxom health revives the plain,
Flushing each cheek, swelling every vein;
See countless rivers roll their tides,
See busy hamlets spot their sides,
Where social life lights up its fires,
Religion points her holy spires;
Industry takes her patient stand,
And law, and peace, walk hand in hand."

Know then ye envious souls! my beams
Shed all the bliss through all these scenes,
I give to commerce all her gales,
I raise the wind which swells her sails;
I smile, and earth her treasure yields,
In rich luxuriance, o'er your fields;
I raise the mist which feeds the stream,
I deck its banks with liveliest green;
I tint the buxom cheek of health,
I give your country all its wealth;
Should I resign my power, the world,
Like France, would be in ruin hurl'd.

While all the good refund my praise,
And bless my power with grateful lays;
Shall I, because such fools as you,
A factious, purblind, dirty crew;
Shall I, because you perty sue,
Destroy the good to flatter you?

The only vengeance I shall take,
For all your democratic prate,
Is this—while Bats and Demos whine,
I'll smile, and MORE REFULGENT SHINE.

MORAL.

The President of the United States is advised
to resign.
[BACHE'S AURORA.]
My mind is prepared, without hesitation, to
lay myself under the most solemn obligations to sup-
port the government of the United States to the
utmost of my power.

[PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.]

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open
night and day, where persons having business may
apply. Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.
Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for
the present removed near to the Falls of the Scylli-
kill, on the Ridge Road.
Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN
A. STRIKER, late of Tinicum Township,
Buck's County, are requested, to pay off their
respective debts; and those having any de-
mands against said estate, are desired to bring in
their accounts, to
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & J. Execu-
MALLET PREVAIL, & J. Executors.
Sept. 28. dtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yester-
day at noon.

Grown Persons.	Children.
Christ Church	1
Associate Church	1
Friends	1
Free Quakers	1
Sweden	1
German Lutheran	1
Methodists	1
City Hospital	8
	14

* Six from the city and suburbs.
The number of deaths on the 11th of October
1793, was 111.

The Commissioners for alleviating the
distresses of the citizens, &c. have received
since last publication, the following dona-
tions, viz.

From sundry inhabitants of
Mount Holly, and citi-
zens of Philadelphia, now
in and about there

	Dols.	cts.
Conrad Hanf	20	
Elisba Gordon	10	
Cash	3	
Isaac Austin (additional)	20	
John Coburn (Rigger)	20	
George Schloffer	50	
Thomas and John Clifford	50	
Chas. Marshall (additional)	60	
John Rofs	100	
Cash	55	
Do.	18	
Afheton & George Humphreys	50	
Bickham & Reece	60	
Redmond Burns	25	
Thomas Briggs	20	
David Jackson	20	
Sharp Delany	100	
Wm. Sanford	200	
Elliston & John Perot	100	
Charity sermons preached at Germantown, by Dr. Blair and Mr. Abercrombie	422	91
Thos. W. Francis	100	
Eliz. Dawson	2	
Wm. Sheaff	100	
Levi Hollingsworth & Son	50	
Donations received by the committee of the North- ern Liberties	50	

Certain citizens in and about Trenton, viz.

Wm. Innes	30
Joseph Higbee	50
Robert Rainey	20
John Harrison	20
Joseph Brown	25
D. C. Claypoole	20
Michael Roberts	20
Samuel Baker	20
David Jackson, jun.	10
Wm. Innes, jun.	10
Philip McLaughlin	8
John Linday	4
John Patton	2
Cash	2
Edith Cox	24
Ebenezer Cowell	2
Mary Cowell	3
Joseph Habersham	15
Cash	5
James Thorn	1
Cash	3
Olivia Sproat	5
Timothy Pickering	25
Samuel Boys	10
Ebenezer Hazard	20

From widow Taylor & son, Strawberry
alley, 100 loaves of bread.
William Zane (per James Olden) 40
bushels of potatoes.

Of New Jersey, 4 do.
Joseph Tatnale, 14bbls. middlings.
James Jack, 3 tierces of rice.
John Bedford, 3 sheep, 8 bushels of po-
tatoes, 100 loaves of bread, and 49 cab-
bages.

Baltzer Emerick, 100 loaves of bread.
For EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN KITE.

TO THE PUBLIC

Apprehensions having arisen in the breast of
the Steward, that illicit practices were carried
on at the City Hospital, under his care, diligent
attention was paid night and day, in order to
bring to conviction the parties concerned, and
yesterday morning at half past one o'clock, one
of the nurses was taken by the Steward, with a
bag full of sundries belonging to the public. On
a promise of forgiveness to him, confession was
made of property to a considerable amount, being
lodged in the house of John Brown (another of
the nurses). The clerk at a very early hour,
rode to town, and obtained a Search Warrant
from alderman Jennings, when the fact was
immediately proved, and Brown committed to
the city prison by the said alderman. This
fortunately exonerates the others employed in the
public service, and must prove a particular satis-
faction to the Steward and every other attendant.
Matthew Brown, constable, is entitled to thanks
for the readiness in which he assisted the clerk in
obtaining back the property, and at a place where
others might have objected to attend.

At a meeting of a number of respectable
citizens of Philadelphia, at the Union school
house in Germantown, on the 7th Oct. 1797
It was resolved that a committee to consist
of nine, be appointed to collect contribu-
tions of the citizens now resident in Ger-
mantown and its vicinity and others, for the
purpose of alleviating the distress of such of
their fellow-citizens who may be deemed
proper objects of relief by the commissioners
appointed by the governor to carry into
effect an act of the General Assembly passed
on the 29th day of August last.

That the following named gentlemen be
a committee, viz.
John Dunlap, Robert Hare,
Benjamin Chew, jr. Peter Baynton,
John McCulloch, Henry Pratt,
Gideon Hill Wells, Thomas Fisher,
William Wistar.

That the proceedings of the meeting be
signed by the chairman and secretary, and
published for the information of their fel-
low-citizens.

BENJAMIN CHEW, Chair.
SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

From an English Paper.

The French revolution, which commene-
d by fire and assassination, has been pro-
longed through torrents of blood, and by
the means of pillage; from the murders of
M. Foulon and Berthier in July 1789, there
is no one epoch of this astonishing revolution
which has not been stained by blood, or
marked by the most atrocious crimes. But
the periods of its progress deserve observa-
tion, because they present very distinctive
and striking features.

The first massacres and confiscations
were directed by the members of the left
side of the constituent assembly; but as the
people were not then sufficiently prepared
to behold their attempts against persons and
property with unconcern, the constitution-
alists were obliged to counterfeit the king's
orders, to encourage their satellites to slaugh-
ter the most faithful subjects of the monarch,
and burn down their castles. The conven-
tion, successors of these first constitutional
monsters, having brought the people to be-
lieve, that murder and assassination were ap-
pendages of its sovereignty, organized tri-
bunals of blood, which publicly ordered its
effusion in the name of the law. Thus, it
may be said of France, enslaved by modern
Neroes, what Tacitus said of Rome, under
the empire of Tiberius: "that after hav-
ing at first groaned under the enormous
crimes of its tyrant, it experienced a new
degree of villainy, still more dreadful, by the
sanguinary laws made to maintain him on
his bloody throne, *atque antebac flagitium, ita
nunc legis laboratur.*"

The best blood of France was shed in the
beginning by the first revolutionists, who
raised the standard of revolt against their
king and their God; but soon were the
poignards turned against themselves. When
Barnave said in the constituent assembly,
that the blood of Foulon and Berthier was
not sufficiently pure to be stopped from flow-
ing; when a duke pursued his queen at the
head of a horde of assassins, in the night be-
tween the 5th and 6th of October, 1789;
when an Orleans caused the duc de La-
boulle to be cut in morsels, and even view-
ed the ceremony from the window of his hotel,
that he might succeed to her estate; when
Lameth pillaged the hotel of the duke de
Cafres, and insulted the august princeps who
had drawn his family from obscurity; when
Condorcet plotted the massacre of the duke
de la Rochefoucault, his benefactor, in Nor-
mandy; finally, when Petion, Brissot, Gor-
fas, and many others organized revolt, and
prepared the people by means of their jour-
nals and by virulent declamation, to demand
the blood of the best of kings, and the most
unfortunate of queens; these detestable
men did not foresee that they themselves
would soon be proscribed by the same fore-
ign people whom they so basely flatter-
ed; and that they would in their turns fall
a sacrifice to the poignards with which they
armed the assassins and murderers against their
princes, the nobility, and the clergy.

At the first period of the Revolution, as-
sassination was subjected to the appearance
of forms; M. de Favras was condemned by
the Chatelet of Paris. The judge did not
every where act in a similar manner; feve-
ral victims were saved from execution by the
confidence of some of their magistrates, in
whom honor was not altogether extinguish-
ing. But when murder was changed to
carnage, inasmuch that the tribunals could
not spare time for so many formalities, nor
the common hangmen for so many execu-
tions; a more expeditious method became
necessary, and it was adopted for the scenes
of August and September, 1792. The
executioner being asked, how many persons
he could expedite per day, answered 400.
The number was too small; and it was then
that Danton, Robespierre, Manuel, and
their crew, determined to arm all their fel-
lows, who, in the space of two days, massacred
about 4000 priests, nobles, or other
persons attached to royalty, in Paris.

When the Girondins, who then ruled in
the Legislative Assembly passed to the order
of the day upon the denunciation made to
them of these massacres, they little expected
that they authorized a conduct to which
they themselves would become victims the
ensuing year. It was in vain for them to
exclaim against the murderous faction of the
2d of September, for these scenes of horror
sprang from those of the 10th of August,
which Brissot, and his friends plotted in
their midnight conventicles at Charenton.

What will become of those ferocious men,
whose bloody sceptre seems now about to
reduce unhappy France to the condition of
an immense house of slaughter? Can we sup-
pose that divine justice will suspend its aveng-
ing hand, before these monsters shall be
buried in the same tomb, into which so ma-
ny victims have been precipitated; some in-
nocent, and others more or less guilty? No
—it is conformable to the eternal judgment
of Heaven, that his arm shall be uplifted
until the land shall be cleared of the mon-
sters who have deluged it in blood, massa-
cre, and rapine; Other factions, equally a-
trocious, will arise, the members of which de-
stroying one another, will rid the earth of
the monsters who pollute and ravage it.

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on
Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by
Mr. Blunt, No. 9, Strawberry-street:—It is a green
silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red mo-
reco top and hooked ivory handle.—Conceiving it
to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who,
advised by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to
vend the same, any person or persons to whom the
said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it;
and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the
thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella
will, evidently, subject the possessor to detection;
therefore, whoever apprehends the same and deliv-
ers it to Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken,
or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely re-
warded.
Oct. 3.—dtf

WILMINGTON (Del.) Oct. 11.

Final state of the Pole at Suffex.

Senators.	
Nathaniel Hayes,	566
Woodman Stockley,	557
Representatives.	
Dr. Thomas Robinson,	567
William Hill Wells,	565
David Owens,	565
Thomas Sorden,	562
Samuel Paynter,	560
Joshua Burton,	551
Jeffe Green,	547
William Peery,	15
David Hall,	12
John Tennent,	1
Samuel Dirickson,	1
Joseph Hallett,	1
John Hazzard,	1
James Patriot Wilson,	1
Senators.	
James Sykes.	
Representatives.	
Nicholas Ridgely,	
James Raymond,	
Joseph Barker,	
Manlove Emerlon,	
William Warner,	
Stephen Lewis,	
Peter Caverly.	
Levy Court Commissioners.	
John Pleasanton, L. C. H.	
Jonathan Hunn, M. H.	
John Stewart, D. C. H.	

[Under the above appears the following Ja-
cobinic lamentation.]
[It is said "that only 30 votes were
opposed to the above." What was the reason?
It was not because the Republican Interest
had degenerated—No, they were disgusted
—not at the privileges of a free election; but
at the prevailing debasement of man. The
Hydra-head of aristocracy has too long pre-
dominated there!—Yet—while, and a day
of retribution is at hand.]

CARLISLE (Penn.) October 4.
On Wednesday the 27th ult. was held a
Commencement for conferring Degrees on a
number of the students of Dickinson col-
lege. The trustees, faculty, and students
of the college (about seventy in number)
proceeded from the college to the Presby-
terian church, where a variety of pleasing
specimens of genius and oratory were ex-
hibited before a large and respectable audience.
After prayer by the principal, the Rev. Dr.
Charles Nesbit, the exercises were con-
ducted in the following order:

Salutatory oration, in Latin, on the advan-
tages of peace, and disadvantages of war;—
by James Graham.

Oration on the evils of slavery;—by
Thomas I. Macomb.

Oration on duelling;—by Thomas Greer.
Oration on the different forms of govern-
ment;—by Henry M. Ridgely.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was con-
ferred on the following gentlemen, who had
passed through a regular course of educa-
tion in this seminary, viz.
William Breden of York county; Thom-
as Greer, James Graham, and James
Thomson of Cumberland county; Moses
Montgomery, and Robert Kennedy, of
Lancaster county; Thomas I. Macomb,
and Henry M. Ridgely, of the state of Dela-
ware; and Edwin Putnam, of Marietta, in
the Western Territory.

The degree of Master of Arts was con-
ferred on the Rev. Isaac Greer, and Dr.
John Creigh, practitioner of physic, in Mil-
lin county.

The valedictory oration was then deliv-
ered on the advantages of education and pub-
lic seminaries;—by Moses Montgomery.

The principal, in the conclusion, deliv-
ered an address to the graduates, in which he
recapitulated the studies through which they
had been conducted, and earnestly exhorted
them to a future conduct answerable to the
education they had received, and to the ex-
pectations of their teachers, their Friends
and their country.

In the afternoon, about twenty of the
students, selected from the several classes in
the grammar-school, pronounced orations
on a variety of subjects, grave, humorous,
and satirical, which were received as pleas-
ing specimens of public speaking. This was
in compliance with a rule of the trustees, re-
quiring orations to be delivered publicly, at
every quarterly examination.

It is hoped this institution, from the regu-
larity and zeal with which it is conducted,
will always meet with the encouragement of
a generous public, and be patronized by all
who wish well to the cause of science, and
the true interests of the state.

NORFOLK, October 7.

DIED.—On Wednesday night, after a
short illness, LOUIS ETIENNE DUHAIE,
Vice-Consul of the French Republic at this
place, and lately of Baltimore. He was
born at La Mans, in France; had formerly
been admitted a doctor in physic in the U-
niversity of Caen in Normandy; he lived for
many years at Paris, where he was known
among the Literati, not only as author of
several poetical works, but also as well con-
versant in biography. Being at the head of
the board of foreign affairs in the stormy
times of the new government, he became
acquainted with diplomatic agencies; and
shortly after his arrival in this country, was
admitted a member of the Philosophical So-
ciety of Philadelphia; he was a man of
great circumspection, apparent coldness, and
restrained intercourse; but on a closer ac-
quaintance, he discovered deep knowledge,
mildness, and moderation of mind, and es-
pecially an unblemished impartiality, that
made him loved and regretted by all his
countrymen. His remains were on Thurs-
day attended to the Catholic burying-ground,
attended by the British and Spanish consuls,
and a number of Frenchmen and inhabitants
of the borough.

Yesterday, Mrs. ANN GOW.

PARIS, Aug. 6.
It appears certain that gen. Hoche has sent in his
resignation to the directory, but that it has not
been accepted.

We have every reason to think that the report
of the refumption of hostilities in Italy, between
the Republican and Austrian troops, is entirely
without foundation. In our opinion there is still
every prospect of peace with the house of Austria,
notwithstanding the negotiations are at this time
so much protracted.

The very moderate conclusions, in the report
made yesterday to the council of five hundred by
the commission of inspectors, relative to the march
of the troops, have surprised many persons, who
expected to hear that a proposition would be made
for a decree of accusation against the three mem-
bers who compose the majority of the directory.
These persons have been altogether mistaken, and
perhaps will be so for a long time to come.

We cannot be too much on our guard against the
croakers (*psaurs*) who augment the mischief by
their violent and unceasing exaggerations, and who,
if we were to listen to them, would hurry us in-
stantly into a civil war on pretext of fleeing clear
of it. They call on us to fly to arms, without
giving themselves the trouble to enquire whether
we are provided with the necessary weapons, and
without pointing out to their friends where they
are to find them in case of emergency. Wretched
will those be who shall allow themselves to be di-
rected by such guides, who shudder at the phan-
toms their own imagination has formed, and who,
in compassing their own destruction, are calculat-
ed to destroy every thing! The circumstances are
without doubt very critical; but when it becomes
necessary to walk between precipices, we cannot ex-
tricate ourselves from the danger which surrounds us
by guits of passion. Wisdom, and not rage, is es-
sential to each party, to enable it to turn the mis-
chiefs which menace all the parties in a nearly equal
degree.—*Perlet.*

We are assured that the directory has received
the original order of march given to the troops by
the war commissioner, Leclage.

We just learn that the directory has decided, that
the territory of Liege shall not be considered as an
integral part of the empire, but shall remain united
to the French republic. It is added, that this
decision has occasioned the negotiations with the
emperor to be broken off.—*Id.*

We were assured yesterday that Pichegru had
set out for Rheims, for the purpose of conferring
with the commanders of the army, and of obtain-
ing that by persuasion, which it would be extreme-
ly dangerous for the two parties to commit to the
test of arms.—*Id.*

EXETER, (England) Aug. 21.

It has been said that the Genl. employed un-
der BUONAPARTE in Italy, have actually formed
a party against him at Paris, and are endeavor-
ing to raise such prejudices in the minds of the
Directors as may induce them to recall the Com-
mander in Chief. But the complete approbation
which the Directory lately published of his con-
duct in Italy, seems to disprove the report. It is
possible, however, that ANGEREAU, who has
recently arrived from the army, and has been ap-
pointed to command the troops of the Interior,
may have given the Directory some information
with regard to the secret views of that aspiring
and enterprising Genl. that may have induced
them to change their sentiments, and to regard
him with a jealous eye.

For CHARTER,

On moderate terms, to any port in Europe,
THE SWEDISH SNOW
Gustaf Adolphz,
Captain RAMPE.

Carries about 2000 barrels of flour. For terms
apply to

Peter Blight.

Who intends Landing a quantity JAMAICA RUM
AND SODA, received by ship AMITY, capt. COOK,
from Jamaica.

Oct. 12. dtm

A meeting of the Select and Common Coun-
cils, is requested on Friday next, at 10 o'clock,
in the forenoon, at the State-House in the City
of Philadelphia, in order to receive the returns
of the Election, pursuant to the 11th section of
the act of Assembly, of March 11th, 1789.

WILLIAM H. TODD,
Clerk of the Select Council.

EDWARD J. COALE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The names of the members elect are as fol-
low—to wit:

Godfrey Haga
Henry Pratt

Francis Gurney
James Read

Common Council.

Lawrence Herbert
Matthias Sailer
James Todd
Henry Drinker, jr.
Gideon H. Wells
Calpar W. Morris
Thomas P. Cope
George Pennock
Thomas Allbone
Thomas Parker

Michael Kepple
James S. Cox
Joseph Hopkinson
Thomas Greaves
Kearny Wharton
Conrad Gerhard
George Fox
Daniel Smith
Joseph Magoffin
John Rugan

Oct. 11.
The Printers of the City are requested to
publish the above in their several Gazettes.

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENE-
RIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and
half pipes, for sale by JAMES TARD.

Oct. 10. cost

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,
HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed
of the property assigned to them for the securing
the payment of the notes, acceptances, and en-
dorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use
of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of
such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are
hereby notified that the subscribers will settle
with them for the amount of their respective
claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at
any

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

From the PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

MR. SCULL.

BY publishing in your useful paper the letter from the secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, the people of the Western Country will see what miserable pretences are set up by the officers of the Spanish government against the honest execution of their treaty with the United States, and on the other hand they will be pleased with the candid, manly conduct of Col. Pickering through the whole of this momentous business. The Spanish minister, imitating the conduct of Ader, has published his list of grievances and complaints, but fortunately for himself and his nation they appear to be delirious of foundation, or even plausible, mere capacious evils for the purpose of delay.

How long are the Spaniards thus to trifle with us! Do they not know that more than half a million of Americans live on the western water whose dearest interests demand a fulfilment of this treaty, and who, if called upon by our government, would instantly open the navigation of the Mississippi by force?—At the western people read and judge for themselves.—They will then have no hesitation as to the justice of their claims, the bad faith of the Spanish government and ministers, or an honorable vindication of the rights of the Western Country in any way authorized by our National Councils.

AN OLD SETTLER.

LETTER from Mr. PICKERING, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier DE TRUFO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 11th of the last month, to which my other engagements have till this time prevented an answer.

My additional report to the President of the United States, on the 3d of July, in relation to Spanish affairs, has offended you, and is mentioned as the cause of your writing to me on the 11th. If, sir, I were now to make the just remarks and recriminations which your letter obviously suggests, I am afraid you would be still more offended. I am not sure indeed, that I can possibly frame an answer that will escape your displeasure; but I shall endeavour that it be expressed not in a style indecorous, unusual, and unbecoming a diplomatic correspondence, while it contains a fair exposition of facts and arguments, in opposition to errors and actual misrepresentations.

In respect to your suspicions of an expedition preparing on the lakes by the British, for an attack upon Upper Louisiana, I have said that you never mentioned a single fact or reason on which your suspicions were founded. In contradiction to this assertion, you say that "In our conference on the 27th of February, you gave me information that a corps of 350 men had been raised at Montreal, and marched towards the lakes, where, after the evacuation of the American posts, there was no ostensible object for them?"—"That you knew that the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations in that country, concerning the intended expedition; and that you added, that you had received those advices from a person who might be depended on, who had seen these new levies passing through Johnstown on their way to the westward." To this, sir, I answer, that I have not the slightest recollection that you mentioned either of these circumstances;—that the Secretary of War happened to come into my office while we were conversing, at which you expressed your satisfaction, and repeated your suspicions, and he says you then mentioned no fact or reason as the ground thereof; and that when I mentioned the subject to the President, certainly within ten or twelve days after this conference, I perfectly remember making to him this remark:—"That in your letter of March 2d, you said you had three days before declared to me the just reasons you had for suspecting that the English were preparing the expedition in question; whereas you had offered me no reason at all. Hence I am obliged to conclude that you might have held such a conversation with some other person, and by mistake have applied it to me.—The English raising 350 men—marching them through Johnstown—and tampering with the Indians to promote the expedition—were circumstances which appeared perfectly new to me when I received your letter of the 11th inst. I remember also, that the conference ended by your saying you would write to me on the subject; which evidently implied that your written representation was to be the basis of any act of mine, or of the government. In that letter, sir, if you possessed any grounds for your suspicions, you ought to have stated them. For, contrary to the opinion you have now expressed, I have no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States was not bound to take notice of the vague and unsupported suspicions of any minister; at least not to incur expense, by its military arrangements, to prevent an imaginary expedition, such as was the object of yours. When you made a formal statement of your suspicions, but without any fact to show that they were founded; when the government of the United States possessed no other information, nor the knowledge of any circumstances indicative of the expedition; and when in itself it appeared destitute of even the shadow of probability; it was an act of complaisance to assure you that it "would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end." What these measures should be, and when to be taken, the government itself would judge.

It was an act of still greater complaisance, when on the 21st of April you renewed the declaration of your suspicions, but still without offering any reasons, for the

government to resolve on, and to communicate to you, what you are pleased to allow to be a "determinate disposition on this point."

In the next sentence (as in many others) you misrepresent my expressions and misunderstand my meaning. I do not say, that "from your not having given me detailed information respecting the expedition, and from the answer which I received from the British minister on the 19th of June, I believed the expedition to be groundless." But after remarking that you never mentioned a single fact or reason to support your suspicions—I say, "From ALL THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES I ever believed the suspicion to be groundless." If proofs had existed, you would have produced them; for although INTRIGUES and CONSPIRACIES for the purpose of a military expedition may long be concealed; yet the PREPARATIONS for an expedition (and such you suggested were making) must be visible to many; especially "on the lakes," where every movement for such a design would be unusual, and therefore attract the more attention; and satisfactory proofs of such preparations would have been attainable: but you produced none.

Another material circumstance I must notice.—That troops of the United States were stationed at Niagara, on the Miami, at Detroit and Michilimackinack; and consequently in situations well calculated to protect our territory, as well as to discover and get information of, any warlike preparations so considerable as such an expedition would require; and the officers commanding on those stations could not have failed to communicate such discoveries or information to the Department of War: yet no such communications were made.

But it was also well known that they had not on the lakes a force adequate to the enterprise in question. I considered also the great difficulties that would attend the transportation of troops, equipage, provisions, cannon, and stores, by either of the routes suggested—if either could have been taken without violating the territory of the United States.

These were circumstances abundantly sufficient to discredit naked suspicion; and the declaration of Mr. Ligon, in the note of the 19th of June, was mentioned only as confirming the justness of the opinion which I had at first formed in March, and which I continued to entertain of your suspicions. I might add, that at that early period, Mr. Ligon assured me that he had no knowledge of such an expedition; and his inquiries of the governor-general of Canada and the British secretary of state, have enabled him positively to assert, in the above note, that no such expedition was ever intended. And this fact repels your suggestions that I had been "remiss" in not doing for two months, what, on my own principles, was proper to have been done. But you think I ought not to have communicated your suspicions of this expedition to the British minister, although "his motions were to be watched." You think, on the contrary, that the President should have given suitable orders to General Wilkinson or to the commanding officer of the military force on those frontiers: but have kept a perfect silence towards the British—have let them complete their preparations (if any had been making) and collect their army on the lakes—have let them move forward, until they should enter upon the territory of the United States: and seeing the President could not know before-hand, whether they would prosecute their march by "Fox river and Ousefouison, or the Illinois," we may suppose your ideas of the "suitable orders" to the military to be—that at a great expense the troops of the United States should be drawn into that country and divided into corps, to be posted on those rivers, to have fought the British army, and thus have defeated their enterprise. Sir, this is not the only instance in which, after having desired the American government to do some act interesting to your own, you have then presumed to dictate how it should be done.

"But (you say) you never could have imagined that I would have given to the British minister a piece of advice, which might enable him to alter his plan, by letting him know that the former one was discovered." And what, sir, was the plan of the British to defeat which you desired the American government to interfere? Why, according to your suspicions, it was TO MARCH AN ARMY THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST UPPER LOUISIANA. If then the communication of your suspicions to Mr. Ligon would induce him "to alter his plan"—it would by a word or a letter, instead of an army, defeat the expedition; for it was not possible it should go forward except thro' the territory of the United States; and consequently the communication, instead of disappointing, would have perfectly accomplished what you requested.

In your 5th paragraph you are pleased to mention what you consider as another omission of duty. That although on the 2d of March you wrote your suspicions, and three days before you mentioned them verbally, yet on the 9th, I had not laid the matter before the President. I will take the trouble to show how little reason you have made this remark. The 2d of March was the day next preceding the dissolution of Congress; and at the close of a session the President is overwhelmed with business that cannot be postponed. On the 3d the then President's term of office expired. On the 4th the inauguration of the succeeding President was celebrated. The 5th of March was Sunday. The five following days were not unoccupied; and on the 11th of March the answer to your letter of the 2d was given. And although you attach so much importance to your suspicions, the details I have given prove that they were their destitute of probability—that they were in fact unfounded; and consequently of no importance; that as such I then justly considered them; and therefore needed no

"very powerful" motive to remain silent five days.

I cannot but regret that my reasoning is so often not understood. When reciting my inquiry whether the posts occupied by the troops of Spain within the territory of the United States had been evacuated; and your answer, that not having for some months heard from the Baron Carondelet, you "were deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty"—I put these last words between inverted commas, not as you say, "in order to draw attention"—but because they were an exact quotation from the translation of your letter. And when I added, in my report, "nevertheless he (the minister of his Catholic majesty) had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada;" it was not to prove either that the Baron had received your letters, or that you had received his: but as that very information was assigned by the Baron as a reason for still retaining and reinforcing the posts, the obvious conclusion was that you wrote and transmitted to him the information with that view: and hence, that instead of disclaiming all knowledge on the subject, candour should have induced you to answer me, that although you had not received any late letters from the Baron, and therefore you could not say what steps had actually been taken for the evacuation of the posts, yet that on account of the suspected expedition from the lakes, of which you had informed the Baron, you presumed (or you advised, and probably you did advise) that he would still hold possession of them "to cover Louisiana." This "logic," sir, I hope is intelligible; and at any rate, not "extremely false."

I cannot omit noticing your observations on the 5th paragraph of my report. If, as you were obliging enough to promise, you had favored me with copies of the Baron de Carondelet's two letters (of which you undertook to give me an oral but literal translation) instead of their "substance," I might have been more correct in reciting his assertion.—That Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner of the United States for running the boundary line. Whether this was a complaint, or an "observation," as you choose to call it, every reader of your letter will see to be of no consequence. But whether the assertion was founded or unfounded, was material; seeing, in the same letter, Mr. Ellicott is charged with having "carried his zeal so far as to attempt to get possession of the Natchez by surprise;" and an assertion follows, that "Governor Gayoso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt."—This accusation against Mr. Ellicott I considered as injurious, not to him only but the government; for which in the character of commissioner he was appointed to act. If other circumstances induced me to doubt its correctness, the other complaint or "observation," which I knew to be unfounded, could not but increase my doubts. It was important, therefore, and my duty, to present them together to the President's notice. I have not "entirely mistaken" this matter. In my report to the President, I did not undertake to recite what you "mentioned," but what you translated from the Baron de Carondelet's letters: you repeated the charge in question; and it was not till then I handed you the copies of the Baron's and Mr. Ellicott's correspondence shewing the repugnance of fact to assertion; and it was then that you blushed; as I had before been astonished. And your remark, afterwards, was what I have stated in my report, "That you supposed the Baron did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official." You then made no distinction between a complaint and an "observation," nor used the phrase "in the rigour," nor any other qualifying words; except those which are stated in my report.

Besides, the Baron had no right to expect any other evidence of Mr. Ellicott's appointment than his letter, until they should meet for the purpose of commencing the business of their appointments; when of course they would mutually exhibit their commissions. And from the Baron's answer of the 1st of March, it is plain that he expected no other notice: for he therein recognizes Mr. Ellicott as the commissioner of the United States.

In the last sentence of your paragraph on this subject you say, "That when after a mixed and desultory conversation upon various subjects, you had collected and methodized your ideas, and committed them to writing, my answer and observations ought to have been confined to the written communication."—This observation, sir, is inaccurate.

It may, however, be applied to a former part of your letter. You say that in our conference on the 27th of February, you mentioned to me the raising of 350 men at Montreal—that your informant saw them pass through Johnstown—and that you knew the British agents had treated with some of the Indian nations concerning an expedition preparing on the lakes. But in your letter of the 2d of March, in which you were "to collect and methodize your ideas" on the subject of your suspicions, you do not introduce one of those suspicions: of course, on your own principles, ought, if they ever had been mentioned, to have considered them as nullities.

In the 8th paragraph of your letter, you observe that my proof obtained from Mr. Ellicott's messengers, that he did not attempt to get possession of the Natchez fort by surprise, is merely negative. I offered it only as such. But the negative testimony of two men of good characters against a fact which they were likely to be acquainted with, if it existed, and whose existence other circumstances rendered improbable, and the assertion of which is mingled with assertions, by the same person, of other facts, of which some, or even one, is known to be unfounded, merits consideration. There is, however, further evidence applicable to this case.

In the letter dated at the Natchez the 5th of May, from lieutenant Pope to governor Gayoso, you will see that the governor had made the like accusation against the lieutenant. "A gentleman had informed him (the governor) that the lieutenant intended to attack the garrison at that place." Lieutenant Pope, justly hurt by the groundless assertion, desires the informer may be named, and required to acquit himself of his assertion, or be punished as a false accuser. The governor answers the next day,—"speaks of the information as communicated to lieutenant Pope in familiar conversation; and adds, that the informer was to be despised. Yet, from the pointed manner in which lieutenant Pope made the demand, it is evident that the information was presented to him as a serious accusation. After this detail, will it not be conjectured, that the governor's "documents" respecting Mr. Ellicott's "attempt" are of a piece with his "familiar conversation" with lieutenant Pope concerning his "intended attack?"

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 12th to 13th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,	
James Colhoun—Northern Liberties.	
Daniel Ross—Cox's Alley, between Front and Second streets.	
John Lamon—Plumb street, between 3d and 4th street.	
Joshua Holmes—Christian, above 2d street.	
Jane Carney—George's street, between Plumb and Shippen.	
Discharged, since last report.	
Mary Haywood, admitted 10th ult.	
Jane Conley, 3d inst.	
Catharine Hotter, 7th do.	
Died since last report:	
James Colhoun, 17 hours after admission.	
Remaining last report	45
Admitted since	5
	50
Discharged	3
Died	1
Remain in Hospital.	46
Inferred since last report.	
From city and suburbs	8
Hospital	1
Total	9
(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD.	
CALEB LOWNES.	
JOHN CONNELLY.	
Published by order of the Board,	
Wm. MONTGOMERY,	
Chairman pro tem.	

The Inspectors of the Health-Office feel it their duty to advise their fellow-citizens, whose families are out of town, not to return to the city for a few days; for although at present there is a great appearance of the prevailing fever's subsiding, still as an unfavorable change may take place, those who are out of town, we conceive, had better not move in, particularly to the lower parts of the city and Southwark, until the disorder has more generally subsided; and in the mean time to employ proper persons to air and cleanse their houses.

Published by order of the Board, Wm. MONTGOMERY, Chairman pro tem.

October 13, 1797.

Married, last evening, JONATHAN WILLIAMS CONDY, Esq. to Miss ELIZA HOPKINSON, daughter of the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, deceased.

Died, on Wednesday last, of the present contagion, Mr. CHARLES DAVIES, of this city.

ELECTION.

Chester County Return.

SENATOR.	
Joseph McClellan,	2226
John Shoemaker,	106
Lindsay Coates,	60
ASSEMBLY.	
Roger Kirk,	2313
Thomas Bull,	1805
James Hannum,	1947
Abiah Taylor,	1745
* Joseph Hemphill,	1713
Montgomery County Return.	
SENATOR.	
Joseph McClellan,	763
Lindsay Coates,	603
John Shoemaker,	361
ASSEMBLY.	
Cadwalader Evans,	1000
* Benjamin Brooke,	947
* Peter Muhlenberg,	880
* Nicholas Bellew,	866
Henry Pawling,	865
Joseph Tylor,	835
Abraham Shultz,	775
Seth Chapman,	164

* New members. Montgomery county sends four members. Some accounts make Mr. Bellew, and Mr. Pawling equal in number of votes.

The district composed of Bucks, Chester and Montgomery counties, elects one Senator this year. Mr. McClellan is unquestionably chosen.

By the eastern papers it appears that the malignant fever which has lately prevailed at Providence is entirely extinguished.—The students are invited to return to the college.

The frosts which have taken place since Tuesday will probably destroy the residue of the yellow fever in this city.—Ice of near 1-4 of an inch in thickness, was observed yesterday morning about four miles from town.

PRÆTIA

In the Latin quotation from Diemerbroeck, in yesterday's Gazette.

In the case of Hermannus Thomas, in 10 line, for "far quinis unc. e. f. f. r. o." read, Sanguinis unc. 10, e. Sinistro.—In the 2d extract, 2d line, for "repelamus" read, repelamus.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Commerce, Chamberlain,	Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Ranger, Friar,	Jacquemel.
Sloop Barret, Smith,	Port-au-Prince.
Driver, Brent,	do.
New York, Oct. 12.	
Arrived.	

Schr. Active, Frogl Philadelphia The 19th Sept. a fleet of ships arrived at Port au Prince, from Jamaica, with troops on board—their number unknown as they had not landed on the 20th, when our informant sailed—Left there Ship Tefon Capt. Pintard, of New-York. Names recollecting coming in the fleet from Port au Prince—Brig Rofanna, capt. Miner—know Nancy, Webb—Left in the keys—Schr. Thomas, for Philadelphia, sloop Driver, do. brig Nancy, do.

BOSTON, OCT. 8.

Arrived, schr. Martin, Choate, Demara-ra, 49 days, via Portland, 10 days. Left there captains Gage, Smith, and Patterson, in brigs belonging here; several other American vessels, names not remembered.—Spoke nothing.

PIRACY AND CRUELTY.

Same day, brig Peace and Plenty, Dunbar, St. Croix, 24 days. In lat. 23, N. long. 65, 35, W. was boarded by a French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, under English colours. The particulars of the treatment which capt. D. received, is thus recorded by him. "The capt. of the privateer came on board, with five of his crew, and demanded my papers; after examination, ordered all my trunks and chests to be opened, and took from them all the money they contained, with the letters, which he opened; he took all our stock, and cabin stores, with all the spare running rigging, sails and blocks, and cut one studding-sail from the yard; he also took one cask of rum, belonging to the cargo, and a cask that belonged to capt. Haynes, who was to have come passenger, contents unknown. After plundering us of the above articles, he suffered his people to rob us of what they pleased; and so fully devoted were they to the business of thieving, that they took every article they could find, even to the knives, forks, spoons and tumblers, and in fact every article remaining in the cabin.—He then put two seamen on board, that were taken a few days before from the brig Favorite, Siffon, of Baltimore, master, and Mr. Taylor, supercargo, with a cargo of 50,000 dollars. The capt. of the privateer wished to put capt. Siffon and Mr. Taylor on board my vessel; but they insisted on staying aboard the privateer, and demanded to know the fate of their property, which spirited behaviour produced on the commander of the privateer, a conduct, unworthy a man, for on their refusal to quit the privateer, he inhumanly flogged them.—Besides capt. Siffon, there were several other American masters and seamen on board the privateer, names except one, not to be ascertained, this individual's name was John Barnes, of Marblehead:—A few hours previous to our being boarded, the privateer took a sloop from Rhode-Island, captain Briggs, bound to Cape Francois, who he said was a good prize. To add insult to our misfortune, this inhuman pirate threatened to take me on board his vessel, and inflict an ignominious punishment on me; and fulfilled his brutal behaviour by dismissing me, with a curse on my country, and a declared determination to rob every American vessel he could not make a prize of."

Rum, at St. Croix, 15th ult. was from 80 a 85 cts. gall. Sugar, C. 9 dills.

Arrived in town late evening, capt. Cruft, late of the barque Pomona, and Dudley Colman, jun. late of the Telemachus, both taken and carried into Carthage, properly condemned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Last Saturday evening a very sudden squall of wind and thunder came up from the S. W. the S. E. gale of which passed over this city, but did no great mischief. The heaviest part of this squall passed into Westchester county; and we learn, that the effects of it in North Salem were most terrible: the houses of Mr. Northrup, Mr. Titus, Mr. Shearman, Mr. Smith and several others, were unroofed; several hundred apple and other trees, torn up by the roots; a young daughter of Mr. Northrup carried several rods by a whirlpool, &c.

Difficulties having arisen within a few days respecting the value of FRENCH CROWNS we are authorized to publish, that crowns are received at the banks, for 110 cents, or eight billings and ten pence. [8/3, P. C.]

BALTIMORE, October 11.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

BURIALS

In the west part of Baltimore, heretofore called the town, for the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise.

2 Adults, 1 Child. Burials in the east part, called Fell's Point &c. including the Potter's Field.

3 Adults, 1 Child. (Signed) Joseph Townsend, clerk.

October 10.

Arrived at the fort, ship Neptune, capt. Daniel Jaberdom, from Alicante—Captain Jaberdom put a number of masters of vessels ashore at Hampton roads, on his passage up.

A Meeting of the Select and Common Councils

WILL be held, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday next, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a MAYOR; and, as the election can be held on no other day, the attendance of all the Members is particularly requested.

By order.

WILLIAM M. TOD, Clerk of the Select Council. EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of the Common Council.

October 13.

The printers of the city are requested to publish the foregoing in their several gazettes.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Entitled to
Drawback.
Bordeaux Brandy
1st market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do.
Thomas Murgareyd,
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24 tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,
To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr.
William Evans, the sign of the Indian
Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th
day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
About seven thousand acres of land,
the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia,
lying between Reister's town and Westminster,
commonly called Little Winchester, (the turn-
pike road runs through a considerable part of
these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles
from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards
of Little Reister's town, and extends to the dis-
tance of about twenty-three miles from Balti-
more, and lies on the main falls of Patuxent
river, from three to four miles thereon. Will
be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to
three hundred acres. There is a large propor-
tion of meadow and wood land on each tract,
some of them highly improved, with excellent
buildings and fine grails.

Also
A tract of seven hundred acres of
land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of
Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grain.
Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will sell
this land to any person inclined to purchase.

Also,
A tract of land of about three hundred
and thirty acres, within about two miles
and a half of the President's house in the Fed-
eral City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine
high prospect, from which may be seen the
city of Washington, Bladensburg, Alexandria
and a part of George-town, and many miles
down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby,
of Bladensburg, will also sell this land.
A liberal credit will be given for the greatest
part of the purchase money. The terms will
be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Just Received,
From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLIAMS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.
May 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, High Street.
GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buffed for some time past in prepara-
tion for removing into his present house, has
been under the necessity of postponing until this day
informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro'
the United States, that his spring importation of
law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on
terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like
preference he has experienced for several years past.
Catalogues, combining the most varied col-
lection ever imported into this country, are printed
and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,
June 23, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select
and common councils, passed the 22d day of
May last, appointing the city commissioners,
and prescribing their duties, section 9th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the city is divided into five districts,
each to be under the superintendence of one of
the city commissioners, who is to be individually
responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and
are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Ce-
dar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, un-
der the superintendence of Nathan Boys.
2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to
the north side of Walnut-street, under the su-
perintendence of Hugh Roberts.
3. From the north side of Walnut-street, to the
north side of High-street, under the superintendence
of Joseph Claypoole.
4. From the north side of High-street, to the
north side of Mulberry-street, under the su-
perintendence of William Moulder.
5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to
the north side of Vine-street, under the su-
perintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.
A stated meeting of the city commissioners
is held at the Old Court House, in High-
street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.
July 1. coim

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and
Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of
April, 1797, providing for the appointment of
City Commissioners, &c. Sec. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the
said City Commissioners for Stands for
Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on
both sides.
Saffras, High, Chestnut and Walnut-streets,
eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.
Mulberry-street, fourth side from Front to
Third-street.
Front-street, east side from Vine-street to
Elfrith's alley.
Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse al-
ley to Hamilton's stores, east side.
Water-street, west side from the north end of
Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.
Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west
side.
Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street,
Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front
street, south side.
Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the
flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George
Orkley's.
Second-street, between Saffras and Vine
streets, west side.
Fifth-street, east side from Chestnut to Mul-
berry streets.
Saffras-street, from Third to Fourth-street,
east side.
No dry or horse to stand within ten feet of
any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.
Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth
streets.
Fifth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut
streets, well.
Branch-street, north side, between Third and
Fourth streets.
July 14. mw&fm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing
paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining
work, entitled
THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being
a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clo-
thier. In series of letters to a friend, with the ad-
dition of two letters, alluding to recent political
transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica,
shows the principal characters that are introduced:
John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliam. t
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strot, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Caesar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Truly, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators

This popular and entertaining satirical histo-
ry of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BAZ-
KNAP. It has a great share of originality and abun-
dantly with genuine humour. It is continued
down to the present time, and characterizes those
late political transactions which have caused so
much uneasiness in America.
Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookellers, No. 16,
South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.
June 26.

LAW BOOKS,
Latest London and Dublin Editions.
H. & P. RICE, Bookellers,
No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street.
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from
London and Dublin, their spring importation,
consisting of a variety of the latest and most
approved Law Books, which, added to those al-
ready on hand, forms the most extensive collection
ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore
beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their
connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish
editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very
lowest prices. The following are among the latest
publications.

Vesley, junr's Reports in Chancery, 2 vols.
Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgway's Reports
in the Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Reports
Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's
Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of
the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2
parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise
on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first ar-
rival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of
Dunford and Eall's Reports, the 2d part of Gil-
bert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of
new publications.
June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,
By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published,
with all convenient expedition, by ZACHA-
RIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chestnut-street,
Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue
to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library,
according to the printed proposals, until the
work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2aw 6w

The Partnership,
UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company,
is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons
having any demands against the said House are de-
sired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and
those indebted to the House are desired to make pay-
ment to him—By whom business will in future be
carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.
August 7. 6044w

Richard and James Potter
HAVE removed their Counting House to No.
45, South Fifth-street.
August 2. w&stf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle,
Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that
the partnership which has for some time sub-
sisted between Matthias Slough of Lancaster, and
William Geer, is now dissolved; but, not as M.
Slough intimates to the public without just cause;
as will more fully appear by a letter on the sub-
ject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th
December last, a recital of which is not now deem-
ed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be
more circumstantially informed of the merits of
this business, by applying to W. Geer may have
the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be
at full liberty to determine whether or not W.
Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching him-
self to any other person in the prosecution of the
Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippens-
burg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the
public were pleased to confer on the first effort in
this business, William Geer, in conjunction with
Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined
to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, at-
tention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public
can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided
with carriages, horses, and every appearance to
render the passage safe and commodious, inform
those who wish to patronize and encourage the
undertaking, that they can take their seats at
George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse,
Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday
and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburgh,
Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto
established.

For the further accommodation of the public,
a stage will start every Wednesday from the house
of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburgh, arrive at Swi-
bury in Northumberland county, every Thursday,
and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburgh
every Saturday, so that passengers destined for
Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mon-
days.
Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.
N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the
house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every
Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, pro-
ceeding to the westward; and from the house of
Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburgh every Wednes-
day morning, on the same evening arrives at Pat-
rick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns
from thence on every Thursday; performing the
same routine daily as in its tour from Philadel-
phia.

Advertisement.

On the 26th of November next in Alexandria
(being court day), will be exposed for sale one
or more covering Jacks, and several young
ones of different ages and sizes; all descended
from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain,
upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported
Jennies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting
them for one or more seasons to cover) will
then be made known: the payments may be
made easy to the purchaser, bond and security
being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry
Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The
latter having been to the Jacks, are probably
with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.
Court-Vernon, 26th }
September, 1797. } 2aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at
the School House in Germantown. The
Company will retain the room in Chestnut, above
Seventh street, where a person will attend to re-
ceive and give answers to applications, every day
from 10 until 1 o'clock.
Sept. 13. d32awtf

Thomas Armat and Son, OF PHILADELPHIA.

INFORM their customers and the public, they
have removed a part of their merchandise to
Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in
the city. At either place their friends can be sup-
plied, and their orders carefully attended to.
By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have re-
ceived a handsome assortment of articles, suitable
to the approaching season; and expect to add to it
by other fair ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part
of the city, that branch of their business will be
removed to Germantown.

The communication by post is open and regu-
lar as usual.
Sept. 18. thst

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGON almost new, with a frame-
and a pair of harness. (English collars) has never
been used—price 90 Dollars.
A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a
new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.
Enquire No. 331, Market-street
August 24. drw

For sale or to be let on ground- rent,

Available Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Wal-
nut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-
House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front
on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen
feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at
present two small two story brick houses, and a
number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on
Water-street, between Mulberry and Saffras
streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-
four feet, and continuing that breadth east-
ward ninety-five feet, then widening to the
fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses
ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining
on the north side, and are a very desirable situa-
tion for a merchant, flour factor, or others who
may have occasion for storage of goods. This
property will be sold on very reasonable terms
for cash. For further information apply to the
printer.
July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD, And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely
situated in Princeton. There are four rooms
and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in
the garret, a range of bath buildings, 31 feet in
length, and a piazza of 37 feet. There is a pump
in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the
farther end of which are a carriage house and two
stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with
stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The heat-
thiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the
number of genteel and agreeable families in and
near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a
gentleman from the city. The commodiousness
of the house, its central position, and the largeness
of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for
which it has always been considered as a capital
stead. Inquire on the premises, of
ISAAC SNOWDEN.
Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—drwawtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME Of the Lottery, No. II, For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 40,000 dollars,
& cash 10,000, are
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 10,000
20 do. 500 10,000
100 do. 100 10,000
400 do. 50 10,000
400 do. 25 10,000
1,000 do. 10 20,000
15,000 do. 10 150,000

16,729 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quan-
tity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be
the last drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST
but one.

And approved notes, securing payment in either
money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will
be received for any number not less than 30 tick-
ets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of
the private buildings to be erected in the City of
Washington—Two beautiful designs are already
selected for the entire fronts on two of the public
squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect
two centre and four corner buildings as soon as pos-
sible, after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, in
complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the
manner described in the scheme for the Hotel
Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will
be made to defray the necessary expenses of print-
ing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of
the fund intended for the National University, to be
erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the
Prizes, are held by the President and two Direc-
tors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at
more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

Tickets may be had at the Bank of Colum-
bia; of James Well & Co. Baltimore; of Peter
Gimard, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond;
and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of
Second and Chestnut streets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V. and VI. of
"The History of the United States for
the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY
REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement
of the bale means practised by the Jacobins of the
United States to spherise the characters of those
persons who are considered as hostile to their disor-
ganizing schemes. It also contains the corre-
spondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs.
Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the sub-
ject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of let-
ters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Ham-
ilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt,
that the connection between him and Reynolds,
was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part
of the latter and his associates to extort money.
A discount of one third from the retail price
will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for
cash. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

Diffid of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. a.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the
twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty-
second year of the independence of the United
States of America, JOHN BENNO, of the said dis-
trict, hath deposited in this office the title of a book,
the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the
words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained
in No. V. and VI. of 'The History of the Uni-
ed States for the year 1796,' in which the charge
of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late
Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—
"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the
United States, entitled, "An act for the encour-
agement of learning," by securing the copies of
maps, charts and books to the authors and prop-
rietors of such copies, during the times therein men-
tioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. 2aw 4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coach is provided, to be
kept at the Countess's office, the north east
corner of Front and Almond streets, where the
friends of those sick persons who desire to be re-
moved to the City Hospital, are requested to make
application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readi-
ness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the
Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders
by applying as above.
Aug. 29

William Blackburn, LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 fourth Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which
commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR
SALE. The price of tickets will rise in propor-
tion as the drawing advances, particularly on ac-
count of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of
four thousand dollars each, on the last day of
drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and register-
ing, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No.
2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and
Perkerson Bridge lotteries, which will begin
drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock,
Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the
utmost attention.

June 2. tw&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences
of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookeller, No. 52, South Se-
cond-street.

The Pennsylvania State Trials,
Containing the impeachment, trial, and acquit-
tal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of
Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller Gen-
eral.—In one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3
dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of
Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the pack-
age, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if
exported.
July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called PANDEGRIFT'S
FERRY.

ON Neshaminy creek, 15 miles from Phila-
delphia, on the New York post road,
containing 74 acres and 93 perches. Upon the
premises are a large two story stone house occu-
pied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kit-
chen, a large frame stable with a good threshing
floor, and some out buildings—also a well of
good water, and an excellent ice house. On this
place is a most elegant situation for a gentle-
man's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy
to its junction with the Delaware, and thence
across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege
of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 2awtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleas-
ure and respect, returns her sincere ac-
knowledgegment for the liberal encouragement
she has received during four years residence in
Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the
public, so far from intending to decline her
school, she has made a superior arrangement for
the more convenient accommodation of her
scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite
education is particularly attended to by Mrs.
Groombridge and masters excelling in their
respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797.

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made
more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot
of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dutton, Campbell, Rice,
Cary, and the other principal Bookellers in the
city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents in boards.

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. 61

Rofs & Simson,

HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in Hogheads, and
Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof.
Superior Terebinte wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by
the package

A few hampers of best Eng. lish cheese.
July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muffins,
coarse and fine

India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bar-Janna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gill Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well
assorted

A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, containing Nutmegs,
Mace and Cloves

Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar

A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

August 13. 2aw 71

Mordecai Lewis.

August 13. 2aw 71

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this
city and New-York, the author has turned his
attention to its cause and cure.—The result of his
enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so
few persons recover from its attacks, are from its
not being well understood, and the consequent
wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded
that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment
of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only
rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper
acids. Convinced of this he offers his Specific as a
certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the
inventor Geo. Higgins, Cherry street, two doors a-
bove Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and
Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by T. Le-
blanc, No. 276; W. Griffith, No. 177, T. Pease No.
11, South Third street, T. Ship, No. 55, New street,
near Vine street, and J. Gale, No. 36, Race street.
Aug. 25. tw&st

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by Wm. GRIFITHS, No. 177, South
Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill
(who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the
appellation of the Linnaeus of Britain) and is
considered in England as a certain cure for the above
complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the
Hooping Cough.

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No.
61, South Second-street, and T. STRE, 55, New-
street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

Wm. GRIFITHS having observed the happy ef-
fect of the medicine, (several cases of cures hav-
ing come within his own knowledge) and the great
demand for it has induced him to order a large
supply, a part of which he has just received.